The motion was put to vote and carried.

General Administration.

RAO SAHIB DR. N.KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 245 under Demand-General Administration. The object of this grant is to meet the pay of the staff employed under the Special Officer who was appointed by Government to prepare notes on various subjects for a period of about 22 days, that is from the 8th Medam 1109 to the end of that month. The Special Officer was asked to consider the proposals of the Retrenchment Committee and the suggestions of the heads of departments, regarding the standardisation of the salaries of officers. He was also asked to examine the question of instituting a Civil Service in Travancore ; he was required to submit proposals for a common cadre of officers in the State, and finally he was also required to examine the recommendations of the Public Service Recruitment Committee, whose report was submitted to Government a few months ago. The Government first sanctioned the Special Officer and his staff for a period of 2 months from the 8th Kumbham 1109.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know whether that was sanctioned in this House ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No, I am coming to that point. In the first place, the pay of the Special Officer is non-votable ; the pay of the staff for the first 2 months was sanctioned under Section 32 of the Legislative Reforms Regulation. When the Special Officer was appointed Government could not decide definitely when the Legislature would meet again, and the staff had to be paid. So, it became an urgent necessity to authorise the expenditure under Section 32 of the Regulation.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What was the pay of the Special Officer ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The gentleman appointed was a Secretary to Government. He was given his substantive pay plus one-fifth of that pay as deputation allowance.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What was his pay ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): His pay is Rs. 450.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether the staff has been paid up to the end of Medam ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They have only been paid up to the end of Meenam ; and if the House do not sanction this amount, they would not get their pay for 22 days in Medam.

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[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai]

The special staff was first sanctioned for two months which expired by the 8th of Medam. The period had to be extended by about 22 days, *i. e.*, till the end of Medam. Since the Legislature was to meet early in Edavam, Government thought that it would not be advisable to sanction the expenditure, required for this period, under Section 32 of the Regulation. The amount that I am now asking for is comparatively small, and, I hope, the House will sanction it.

In this connection, I may inform the House that Government want to avail themselves of this opportunity to allow the House to discuss the recommendations contained in the Report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee. I daresay, the Honourable members of the House will be aware that this is not a novel procedure in this House. On a former occasion, the House discussed the Report of the Education Reforms Committee on a somewhat similar motion. Government, in placing this motion before the House, would invite the criticisms and opinions of the Honourable members on the Report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee. I may, at the very outset, say that the Government have not yet made up their mind about the recommendations of the Committee. Before doing so, they want to ascertain the views of the Honourable members of this House as well as of the Upper House.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Standardisation Officer has submitted his report to Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He has sent up his proposals, but Government have not considered them.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I would request members to oblige the House by allowing members to finish their speeches before they put their questions.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As I have already stated, Sir, Government want to avail themselves of this opportunity to permit the House to discuss the recommendations of the Public Service Recruitment Committee. I think it is hardly necessary for me to go into the details of their recommendations. I have no doubt the Honourable members have read the Report carefully which was placed in their hands early enough. I may assure the House, on behalf of Government, that Government will give due consideration to the views of the Honourable members on this Report. In fact, it is with a view to obtain the opinion of the House on the recommendations of the Committee that the procedure I have already explained has been adopted. Government want the benefit of this opinion before they finally decide this thorny question of recruitment to public service.

I may point out, Sir, that the terms of reference to the Committee are given in the G. O. dated the 22nd December 1931, which has been published as an Appendix to the Report of the Committee. As far as

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I can see, the Committee have dealt with the various terms of reference *seriatim*. Chapter I is only a preliminary chapter. Chapter II deals with the first three points in the terms of reference. The first is the principle to be observed in the matter of recruitment to public service, keeping in view on the one hand the complaints of certain communities that they are not fairly represented in the public service and on the other hand the need for maintaining efficiency and for avoiding injustice and unfairness to the other communities. The second is the method of recruitment to be followed, whether it should be by competitive examination solely or by nomination also; and the third, to what appointments the new proposals should apply. Now, these three points are dealt with in Chapter II. In regard to the principle and method of recruitment, the departments have been individually considered; and the recruitment of women and the position of acting men now in service have also been considered by the Committee. The fourth point in the terms of reference is the need for any special concession, like exemption from age-bar, in the case of the backward and depressed communities. This has been dealt with in Chapter VIII of the Report. The last point in the terms of reference, *viz.*, the constitution and functions of a Public Service Commission for selecting persons for appointments has been dealt with in Chapter IX of the Report. Chapter X contains the summary of the Recommendations of the Committee.

This, Sir, in brief, is an analysis of the various points dealt with in the Report. As I said at the very commencement, Government have not yet made up their mind one way or the other on these recommendations. They await and invite the opinions of the Honourable members, the criticisms, if any, on the recommendations of the Committee, so that they may benefit by them before they finally decide the question.

With these words, I would commend my motion for a supplementary grant of Rs. 245 for the acceptance of the House.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We will now begin the consideration of the Report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee. The Chair does not propose to prescribe any particular time-limit just at present. The subject is a very important one and I take it there will be a large number of members who are inclined to speak on it. And, our time is limited. How much, I need not say. Therefore, I expect the Honourable members to cooperate with the Chair in giving opportunities to all sections of opinion.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether, if any time is available after half-past three to which point of time the urgent motion has been deferred, it can be utilised for the discussion of this subject?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Certainly.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, it was as a result of persistent agitation on the part of communities that are not adequately represented in the service of the State that the Government resolved to constitute a committee to go into the question of recruitment to public

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[Mr. K. Padmanabhan]

service. Public service has been, for ages, monopolised by a small section of the people, thereby shutting out the vast bulk of the population who constitute the so-called backward and depressed classes. Government realised the injustice and the inequalities involved in the system and, with a view to devise a scheme to solve the whole problem, decided to appoint a special committee to go into the whole question.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether public service was intended or is intended for educated people or for uneducated people?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not arise now.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): That public service was overweighted by certain communities.....

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member the reasons for some sections of the population monopolising the public service? The member alluded to that.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The figures are given in the Report which explains the reasons. I would request the member to go through the Report.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I want to know what, according to the member, is the reason for the state of affairs explained by the figures contained in the Report?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I take it that Mr. Nair wants to know the reasons for the position, according to Mr. Padmanabhan.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) Yes, Sir.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, with a view to give fair representation in public service to the various communities in the State, Government constituted a committee.....

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): On a point of order, Sir, the member has not answered my question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. S. J. Nair may draw any inference he can from Mr. Padmanabhan's non-answering of the question.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The terms of reference specifically say that the maintenance of efficiency should be borne in mind in the attempt to give due respresentation to the various communities. The terms further lay down that, in adopting the new system of recruitment for the future, injustice and unfairness to the over-represented communities should be avoided. My humble submission is that, in view of the present circumstances and also the admitted inadequate representation of the backward communities, the terms of reference impose a very unwholesome limitation on the scope of the Committee's enquiry. Sir, giving due representation to unrepresented and inadequately represented communities means, inevitably, the postponement, for some time at least, of the claims of the over-represented communities for recruitment. My submission is that the terms of reference defeat the very object with which Government constituted the Committee.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think the member is in order when he deals with the scope of the enquiry by the Committee.

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MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) I am just referring to the terms of reference.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is exactly what I mean.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : I shall stop with that, Sir, and not go further.

In this connection, one is naturally led to the consideration of the question whether the existing representation of the various communities should be taken into account in fixing the proportion of recruitment for the future. Paragraph 32 of the Report shows how unequal the distribution of appointments is at present. It goes without saying that it will take centuries to set right the present inequalities, unless the existing representation is taken into account in fixing the proportion for future recruitment. One of the members of the Committee moved a resolution on this question. The Chairman managed to split that resolution into two parts. He voted against the resolution and thus equalised the division. Subsequently by the exercise of his casting vote, the resolution was thrown out. That resolution was to the effect that existing representation of the various communities should be taken into account in fixing the proportion of recruitment in future. I must say, with due deference to the Chairman of the Committee, that his attitude is not commendable. I would request the Government to bestow their most serious attention on this aspect of the question and to study the whole question with meticulous care and then adopt a system whereby the present inequalities could be removed and due representation given to all communities within a reasonable and definite period.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member whether these inequalities which the member urges can ever be remedied ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Of course, if a proper system is adopted. What I submit is that a proper scheme should be evolved ; and according to that scheme Government should work out the whole of the recommendations of the Committee.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) May I know from the member the system that he suggests in order to avoid the inequality that, he says, exists today ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : The Report gives various recommendations. In the light of those recommendations, I am only requesting the Government to formulate a system for working them. It is not for me to formulate a system.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*) : May I know from the member whether efficiency should not be taken into consideration ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Even at the outset I said efficiency should be taken into consideration. That is what the Committee says and I have absolutely no quarrel with that.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether literacy should be taken into consideration ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : All these considerations should be taken into account.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I wish to ask the member whether he proposes to make or not to make any suggestion on these questions or whether he would leave all these to Government to decide.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I have offered my suggestions on that. I cannot refer to any practicable scheme myself, but I would request the Government to formulate a proper system.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I think I must make my point a little clearer. What I mean is whether Mr. Padmanabhan is prepared to make any suggestion before this House.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I have made whatever suggestions I have to make.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the member when that suggestion was made? Is it now or some time before?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): What I would like to urge upon the House is that the present inequalities should be set right within a reasonable and definite period and that they should not be allowed to remain for a long time.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Will the member please answer Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's question?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): My answer is that the Government should formulate a scheme whereby the present inequalities will be remedied within a definite time. Any further practicable suggestion I am not prepared to offer at present.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know from the member what the inequalities refer to?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : To the communities.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What does the member mean by reasonable time?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : I will leave it to the House.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the State exists for the people as a whole or for particular communities?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I do not think that from my speech any implication could be drawn that the State does not exist for the people or the people for the State.

So far as the inferior service is concerned, the Committee is of the opinion that representation should be on the basis of population. But when the question of representation to the superior services is taken up, in paragraph 64 of the Report, the Committee says :

> "The whole population of the State cannot be entertained in such service. It is only those that are qualified that can claim the privilege of serving the State."

If certain communities have not been allowed the opportunities of qualifying themselves for generations, if educational facilities were refused to them for centuries together, is there any meaning in saying at present that representation to those communities should be on a

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basis different from their numerical strength ? I would like to remind the House of one thing. Whatever may be the system of recruitment adopted by Government, whether it be by competitive examination or by competitive examination with reservation and nomination, as a matter of right, each community is entitled to be represented in the service of the State according to its numerical strength. So far as the appointments in the ministerial and executive posts are concerned, the Committee reserves 10 per cent. of the appointments to go in the order of merit secured by the candidates in the competitive examination irrespective of caste or creed. It is interesting as well as instructive in this connection to understand who will get this reservation of 10 per cent. Sir, educationally all these communities in the State are not of the same standard. Education has been unevenly spread, so much so what I submit is that even this reserved 10 per cent. will inevitably go to the educationally advanced communities who are already over-represented.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether candidates who compete in the competitive examination have to secure the minimum qualification ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Certainly.

Therefore the favoured communities which are already over-represented in the service of the State will get, over and above their due share which they will get in the order of communal rotation, this 10 per cent. also. The position is much worse and the remedy suggested is worse than the evil.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): May I know whether the member means by that that the so-called over-represented communities are intellectually superior to all other communities ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Those communities who have been given adequate facilities for educating themselves are certainly intellectually superior because they have been given opportunities to develop themselves for a longer time, whereas the other communities have not been given such opportunities. That is why the latter communities are styled backward.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether in spite of education and the taking of degrees certain communities will not come up to the intellectual standard of other communities ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You mean members belonging to particular communities and not communities themselves ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Yes.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Talking as a matter general principle, if a particular community is given facilities for educating their children for a number of years, certainly the general condition of that community will improve in course of time whereas if such facilities are refused to certain communities, they will naturally be backward.

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MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Were the Muslim communities given educational facilities or were they refused those facilities?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): That is another question. Somehow or other they have not been taking advantage of whatever facilities they may have had.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I heard the member--

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Are you putting a question?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Yes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Then please do so.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): The question is rather involved. I heard the member say that the so-called favoured communities who are, according to him, admittedly superior intellectually, should be punished for being intellectually superior in the matter of future recruitment when the less intellectually superior communities should be given a weightage. That was, I think, the argument of the member. I am asking my friend whether he really wants—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Narayana Pillai, will you please put the whole thing in the form of a question?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Yes, Sir. Is it the member's view that the so-called intellectually superior communities should be punished for giving weightage to the intellectually less superior communities?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I did not say that the favoured communities should be punished.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): On a point of order. The member does not answer my question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member cannot be compelled to give any particular answer. He has chosen to answer it in his own way.

MR. K KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there is any classification according to Government or any other authority of a favoured community? He has been using this expression often.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I only mean those communites which are over-represented in the service of the State.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member whether efficiency should not be taken into account?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): My point is that there is no necessity for the 10 per cent. reservation even. I wish to impress upon this House that, if competitive examination is adopted, it should be purely an eliminative process, not only to the extent of the 90 per cent. but to the extent of cent. per cent.—without any reservation whatsoever.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know from the member whether he admits that the average level of capacity of the

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graduates of what he called the over-represented communities is higher than the average level of capacity of the graduates of less represented communities?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): As I have answered a similar question, I do not propose to answer this.

MR. A. S DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know when the member answered a similar question?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Honourable members who have attended to my answer to the previous questions will know that.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): On a point of order. I wish to know whether an Honourable member can avoid answering a question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think any member has avoided answering questions and so I do not propose to give a ruling.

MR K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): For the purposes of Government appointment, the Committee has invented a new community, I mean the woman community.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: May I ask you, just to facilitate the discussion, to state what you for one understand by "community"? I find various questions are being based upon the term 'community'. You being the first speaker on the subject, can you oblige the Chair and the House by telling what you yourself mean by 'community'?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) By the term community I mean what is recognised by our Government as such for purposes of appointment in public service.

MR. K. C ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*): Is there any recognised classification on intellectual basis?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I don't hear the question.

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*): Is there any classification of communities based on intellectual standard?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): So far as I know, there is no such classification.

MR. KAINIKKARA M PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanacchery I*): Is there any classification of communities as forward and backward under the Education Code?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): It is not the ordinary forward and backward division that is accepted in the Education Department. Fee concessions are given to poor students of forward communities also.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is there not such a thing as the principle of natural selection and the survival of the fittest?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you ask that question with reference to this subject or as a general question?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): That question is absolutely irrelevant.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I have allowed that question and it is not for you to say that it is not relevant. Do you answer that question ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I do not answer and the reason is apparent.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Please may I know from the member whether his refusal to answer is due to his inability to answer?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Don't say "please may I know". Say "may I know" (*Laughter*).

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I do not propose to answer.

If that part of the recommendation is accepted, the possibility of women being entertained in the service will be minimised to a considerable extent and that will result in a retrogression in the education of females in the State.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I have a point for the decision of the Chair. If a question is ruled to be relevant and if the member is able to answer, is he bound to answer? Last time myself and the Honourable member Mr. Puthupalli Krishna Pillai were ordered to answer a question if they knew the answer. I wish to know whether he should be compelled to answer.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Unless it appears that the member is deliberately and wilfully refusing to answer a question, he must be given his choice. But once he is deliberate and is guilty of contumacy he may be proceeded with; not otherwise. Ordinarily however a member when questioned will give an answer if he has any to give.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Recommendation No. 27 of the Report says that for appointments in Government schools and institutions in the State, the representation of the various communities in aided institutions should be taken into account.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You have already taken 22 minutes; I can allow you only 3 more minutes.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Yes, Sir. Aided institutions of the State are the result of private enterprise. Private agencies have spent labour and capital and they have started aided institutions. It is not proper on the part of Government to take into account the representation of the various communities in private schools in making appointments in Government schools.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) May I know from the member whether private individuals have not constructed schools and handed them over to the management of the Department ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : That is entirely a different question.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanacherry I*). Are not aided institutions receiving grants from the Department?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*). There are rules laid down by the Education Department for disbursement of grants. Grants are,

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as I understand, a sort of compensation given to the various aided institutions for loss sustained by them in the conduct of the schools. That should not be a reason for taking into account the representation of various communities in private institutions in fixing the proportion of representation in Government schools. Representation in aided schools should not be taken into account for representation in departmental schools. The proprietors of aided schools should be at absolute liberty to choose persons who they consider would be fit for the discharge of their duties.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I wish to know from the member whether he is the manager of a private institution.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Before concluding ——

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : The member has not answered my question. It is a case of deliberate unwillingness.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I am extremely sorry I am obliged to speak what I am going to do. I fear that there is sometimes a desire on the part of certain members to ask more questions than are useful or valuable. Sometimes it appeared to me that it is an abuse of the right of questioning. I do not propose to say anything with regard to any particular question. I would therefore request the members not to ask questions in such profusion unless the discussion is likely to be facilitated by that question. To enunciate these general principles is not a pleasant task, but duty requires it. I hope the House will take advantage of these observations.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Let me conclude, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I have given you sufficient time.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Most of my time was occupied by questions and answers.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I don't think I will be justified in giving you any more time.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : Sir, on a perusal of the Report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee one looks in vain to find a real and lasting solution to the difficult and intricate problem that has been facing the Travancore public for the last 10 or 15 years. (*Hear, hear*). The Report before us is thoroughly disappointing and I must say that it is pregnant with mischief for the future of this State. A great malady has affected the public life of the State and for a solution this Committee has been appointed by the Government. An ugly and deformed creature it is, that has been brought forth by the Committee. Including the Chairman, the Committee consisted of 12 members. They have jointly submitted a report, but half a dozen of them deem it their duty to append dissenting notes to the same report.

What is the real principle on which recruitment to public service is obtaining in all civilised countries? Sir, to me it seems that character merit, efficiency and faithful carrying out of the

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[Mr. Edavanat S. Padmanabha Menon.]

behests and the large policies of the State from time to time are and ought to be the guiding principle and criterion in all healthy public life. (*Hear, hear*). Here the Public Service Committee was asked to earnestly and seriously tackle the problem and they say that in Travancore we have got many communities divided into water-tight compartments They have placed the people of the State in 30 or 35 groups and divided the appointments from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2,000 on the basis of superior service, inferior service, ministerial and executive appointments. Take for a moment for argument's sake that we do accept the Report of the Committee. Will it remove permanently the evils that are affecting the public life of the country. No. My earnest submission to this House is as soon as we accept the recommendations of the Committee in toto all these minor communities themselves will split up into many other similar groups clamouring that so and so has not got its due share, that so and so form a separate group. I ask in all earnestness whether we are not moving in a vicious circle and whether the remedy suggested is not more pregnant with mischief than the malady itself. For the last 10 or 15 years, Sir, because of the interested efforts of certain officials of the State, because of the irresponsible campaign both in the press and on the platform of certain sections of the people and because of the efforts of certain irresponsible politicians, this state of affairs has been brought about and it seems that this malady has come to stay. I do not wish to make any imputation or cast any reflection. After all, Sir, the public service of our State, according to the latest Census Report, absorbs only 2½ per cent. of our people, numbering fifty lakhs. There are many baffling problems of State confronting us, many economic and agricultural problems which require immediate and urgent solution. An attempt at a successful solution of these problems is not made; but instead we are clamouring for more appointments under the Crown and State service which after all ought to be primarily run in the interest of efficiency, honesty and merit.

Many a pitched battle has been fought on the floor of this House with enthusiasm and eloquence worthy of a better cause regarding this communal problem: and are we nearing the final solution yet? We are receding farther and farther from the real issue. A magnificent allowance of 10 per cent. has been allowed for efficiency and it is indeed a great generosity shown by the Committee. Well, Sir, with due respect, I wish to submit that it has been a packed committee of communalists who, disregarding all principles of good administration, wanted only to gain their points.

They have made recommendations which, if accepted, would bring about the permanent deterioration in the efficiency of the public service of the State. (*Hear, hear*). I yield to none in my plea, that all disabilities and barriers due to caste system and birth should be removed in the matter of recruitment to the public service. Let us not have communal problems and communal solutions with a vengeance disregarding the permanent interests of the State.

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A cursory glance of the recommendations of the Public Service Committee will convince us that the Medical and the Education Departments have been over-represented by some communities. No reasonable or satisfactory solution has been suggested by the Committee for those defects. It was a strange irony of fate that, when the woman member in the Committee pleads "by all means keep away the pernicious doctrine of communalism from the women section of the population", some of the members of the Committee will say "no, we will have that principle introduced in the women section also." Now what is the suggested solution in the Judicial Department. If there are 12 vacancies for Munsiffs' posts the Committee says "well keep a list of double that number of candidates". I seriously ask, is there a more dangerous and fallacious procedure to lower the status and the dignity of the Judicial Department and keep the door open for corruption? There are all kinds of corruption prevailing in the Judicial Department. For the last ten or 12 years, consciously or unconsciously we were working on the basis of communal representation. In spite of a sectional press agitation we were having, the average villager or the man in the country is not much interested in our communal problem. The impression is gaining ground everywhere that undue prominence is given to this question at the expense of great public questions. If we carefully look around, we find that the Irrigation Department, the Medical Department, the Judicial Department, in fact almost all departments, suffer, because of this communal selection, in the matter of efficiency and honest discharge of duty. We are here as the members of the Legislature representing 50 lakhs of people. Are we to subscribe in toto with a due sense of responsibility to all the implications of this scheme? Are we saying good-bye finally to all democratic principles even in the distant future?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Can the member cite any specific instance where efficiency of the service has suffered by the selection on the basis of communal representation? The member was saying that efficiency of the service has been considerably suffering as a result of selection based on communal representation.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): If the member is true to himself and to his own conscience, he can come to a correct judgment.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All that the member should say is whether he is prepared to give an answer. If he is able to give an answer, he may do so.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Well, Sir every citizen is alive to the atmosphere of distrust prevalent in our State. For the last fifteen years, actions of responsible officers have not often been judged on their merit, but communal considerations have been brought in and allowed to colour our vision keeping away the true perspective and the realities of the situation. Personally I do not plead for any community. The community to which I belong has of late been described as over-represented.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Which is the community to which the member belongs?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): The Nair community. Let the public offices be filled from outside if efficiency demands it. I shall not grudge it. We shall not play with the permanent interest of our State. We are asked to subscribe to a scheme by which the public administration of this State is to be made a museum by creating water-tight compartments. For what? Just to satisfy the ever increasing communal whims and fancies of a few sections of the people. We must understand that the majority of the people are thoroughly innocent in this matter. Some newspapers and sectional organizations and certain interested politicians create this artificial atmosphere of jealousy, a pernicious malady, a contagious disease and it is spread from village to village and from taluk to taluk; so the whole atmosphere of the public life of this State has ceased to be attractive to an honest citizen of pure ideals whose only wish should be to serve the State and the Crown efficiently and honestly.

Sir, taking the main recommendations of the Committee, as I have adverted to already, tribute is given to efficiency by providing a 10 per cent. If left to myself, I will scrap and reject the report as a whole and make the full cent. per cent. an efficiency test. If for a number of years to come backward and inadequately represented communities who have been disabled for want of education are unable to successfully compete with more advanced communities, give them a reserved percentage; I have no objection. Recruitment to public service should be based on reasonable and well-recognised principle of equity. There should be purity in public service. And on the whole they should be so organised as not to adversely affect the permanent and larger interests of the State.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does not the member concede that in Travancore places in public service mean some higher social status?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertalla I*): Yes, Sir.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In view of that, does not the member concede—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: A member can ask only one question at a time.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): The major occupation in the State being agriculture which fails to give a proportionate return for the labour of the people and the added status and high salary of the Travancore public service, these and other similar incidental causes have given an artificial attraction for the time being to some posts in the public service of this State.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether as a result of the attraction to the high salary all minor appointments will vanish in the State?

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Nobody said the minor apppointment will vanish. Therefore that question does not arise.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether, as a result of the reduction in the high salary, the desire for communal representation will vanish from the State?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Yes, to a certain extent.

Sir, I do not intend to take more time of the House by going into the details of the Report. I submit only this much. This Report should not be accepted as the basic principle of any future settlement. The suggestion of the Committee itself is that this is a temporary measure for the next seven years; and if we read the Report carefully we will see that the European members and the Government members were stating cogent, reasonable and strong reasons for not accepting the plea of numerical strength alone. Of course we have to consider the disabilities of communities but not in the way proposed by the Committee. But in my opinion it is not always the majority opinion that weighs more in these matters and so I would submit that in future—

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Is it the opinion of the member that the majority opinion of the Committee should not be considered by Government?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): If the members in the Committee enjoy such a high position by their character and ability and hold the universal confidence of a large section of the public—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The point seems to be misunderstood. Mr. Sankaran's question is whether Government should consider the Report.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Certainly they should. That is why we and the Government members are now here.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): That is the very reason why I wish to know whether the Government should give more weight to the opinion of the European members in the Committee than the opinion expressed by the majority.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): All their plea in the Committee against the pernicious principle of communalism was a cry in the wilderness.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Does not the member think that the opinion, quoted in the Report, of eminent European members who served in similar committees in Mysore and other places should be given more weight?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I have read carefully the Report.

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MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) I wish to know from the member whether the views expressed by those members should not be given more weight by Government than the views expressed by European members.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): That depends upon the views prevalent in the country, and the special circumstances of each State. In Madras there is not that difficulty. There is only the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin division. Here the tendency is not like that. We are going to create water-tight compartments. I ask if only the 2½ per cent. of the population is represented in the public service, what about the remaining 97½ per cent? Do not we represent them also? I say by all means consider honestly the Report before us. But let us not be blindly carried away along their line of reasoning. Let us not be captured by it. Let us be keenly alive to the implications underlying this question. Let a few of the Government members and representatives of the elected members meet together in a conference and try to understand the implications of this Report. Let this Report itself be a basis for discusssion. Let the peculiar circumstances and considerations that obtain in this State also be taken note of.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think the conference suggested by the member really arises in the discussion of this question.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I only cited one of the few reasonable ways of procedure.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): The member was saying that in Madras, because there were only two classes of people, *viz.* the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins, there was no difficulty in accepting the principle of communal representation. May I know from the member whether he has any objection to classify the communities here as Caste Hindus on the one hand and all the other castes on the other hand, in applying the principle of communal representation?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I do not subscribe to that. I represent all the sections of the people and I refuse to subscribe to any artificial method of classifying the people as Hindus, caste-Hindus, Christians, and Muslims.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I am sorry I have to oppose the demand and in doing so, I shall try to express my views on the Report of the Public Service Committee. In the first place, I am at one with many of the arguments brought foward by my friend Mr. Padmanabha Menon. I am glad to find that the majority of the Committee have accepted the principle of non-communal outlook in the public service. I will quote a few sentences from the Report to make clear my position and to substantiate my statement.

> "It has to be recognised that the public service exists for the people of the State as a whole. It is maintained at the cost of the tax-payer. He has therefore an undoubted right to demand that he should get the best service for the money he pays".

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Again, the Committee says.

> "Character and merit should be the only deciding factors in the matter of recruitment to the public service, irrespective of communal considerations".

Along with that, they have rightly stressed the point that—

> "All persons should be afforded equal facilities to equip themselves with the attainments needed for the public service of the State.".

Generally speaking, only these considerations ought to weigh with the authorities and with any right-thinking citizen in the matter of appointment to the public service. I am not one who believes that whatever the Government can do the communal clamour is ever going to end. The Committee has sat for many days and according to them came to some definite agreement, though many of the members have sent up dissenting minutes. According to me, communities who are, educationally and in other respects, superior to other communities but who in point of population are minorities, are left out. I ask, where is the remedy in their case for adequate representation. One main argument put foward by the Committee, though subject to the dissenting note, is that nearly Rs. 8 lakhs of public money is spent every month for salaries of officers. At the same time they suggest that this money should be distributed among the population basis. Why did not they suggest that the money should be distributed according to the territorial basis? Why not let each taluk get so many appointments in proportion to the revenue derived from it? The argument that the Committee have advanced from the point of view of revenue is unsound. Suppose the total collection of revenue from a taluk is high and the inhabitants of the taluk, consist of many educated and qualified persons but are of minority communities in the State. Then according to the Committee's recommendation, no adequate portion of appointments will go to that taluk for the Committee takes into consideration only the educated population of the country and not of each taluk. That is not a fair arrangement. As I said, a particular taluk may yield large revenue but the educated population will be only few. In that case, educated people from other taluks may enjoy the benefits of appointments at the expense of those in these taluks. Let us take another instance. Take the Roman Catholic community which is backward in education. There is a family consisting of 10 qualified members who are getting decent salaries of over Rs. 500. There is another family consisting of 7 graduates who are all unemployed. Has the Public Service Committee suggested any remedy for these people? Where is communal justice meted out in this case? We find from experience that only certain influential families of the so-called unrepresented communities enjoy all the privileges of appointments at the cost of the rest. Such a state of affairs not ceasing to exist, the complaint of certain communities that they are not fairly represented in the service still remains as before. No provision is made nor suggestion given to remedy this state of inequality.

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[Mr. K. R. Elenkath.]

I do not agree in the view expressed by Mr. Padmanabha Menon in support of the non-Brahmin agitation in Madras or Mysore. If one State or Province has blundered, it does not follow that we should also do so.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Have not the Governments of Mysore and Madras agreed to the principle of communal representation and has efficiency gone down in those countries?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I will come to that later on. Efficiency is only a comparative term. I hope you will excuse me for observing when I say that, even if men of mediocre abilities are put in charge of the administration, the administration, will run on. The country is not going to be drowned in the Arabian sea.

So much so, efficiency is a thing which does not matter very much to us. Even in Madras and Mysore reports, I find the majority of the members in those committees also have dissented. There also communal rotation on population basis, though conceded, is not being adhered to. Statistics show the number of Brahmins eligible for appointment is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, in Mysore; in Madras 7 1/2 per cent; there also, I may say, communal ropresentation on the basis of population is not adhered to.

Then, the majority of our Committee say that the most suitable thing will be that appointments be given on the basis of qualified hands. The only argument advanced by the Committee for not adhering to that principle is the difficulty in getting proper statistics. That is only a lame excuse. The number of qualified hands can easily be ascertained by Government. There is the electoral roll. A reference to that will easily furnish the information and wherever further information is required, it is not difficult for Government to collect them. If the Committee had remained patiently for some time more for the collection of required information, they could have got the necessary statistics and based their recommendations on them. Even in that case, I am deadly opposed to communal claims being considered superior to merit.

I have only a word more. In the dissenting minute of Mr. P. S. Mahomed there is one sentence which struck me with surprise *viz.*, "communal representation is the outcome of democratic influence in this country." If this is democracy as he has understood it, I have only to sympathise with him. I should think correctly, in a country which has politically developed, which has a political consciousness behind it, communal considerations cannot at all weigh in any matter that concerns public good. With these remarks, I disagree with the so-called majority recommendation of the Committee.

MR. A. EASVARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): Sir I oppose the Demand and the major recommendations of the Public Service Recruitment Committee.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Will you just bear with me for a minute. I want to make a few general observations on a matter which I consider to be important during the last one hour. I found various gentlemen getting out of the hall and coming in without doing the common courtesy of bowing to the Chair. Not one or two or three but I found many people doing the same. I would mention to the House the necessity of keeping these forms of behaviour, because it will enhance the dignity of the House.

MR A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) ; The Committee has recommended the principle of communal representation in the matter of recruitment to public service. I am not in favour of communal representation. The main argument for accepting the principle of communal representation is that the Governments of Madras and Mysore have accepted it. The conditions and circumstances in Travancore are entirely different from those of Mysore and Madras. It is quite wrong to compare highly educated Travancore with other States. We have got ample facilities for education here. I am for the introduction of competitive examination in the matter of recruitment in the inferior and superior service in the State. I do admit that there are serious complaints against the existing system of recruitment, and it is pernicious, as Mr. Padmanabha Menon said just a while ago. The officers wield patronage and influence and it is believed rightly or wrongly that an officer generally favours his own community. So it requires a thorough overhauling. I believe every citizen has got a common right to serve the State provided he has got superior qualification. By the introduction of communal representation you are violating the right of a citizen. No community or religion has got a right to effect a partition of the State of Travancore. The State stands far above castes, communities, religions or parties. Our endeavour at this juncture must be to pacify communal differences which stand in the way of a healthy civic life. Any institution or religion or custom which separates one community from another is too bad in this century. We are now trying to transgress the limits of nationalism regionalism and communalism. We are now for international co-operation. Communal representation will perpetuate communal division, promote class aggrandisement, impair efficiency and land the State in chaos. And it is opposed to principles of democracy.

I am in favour of instituting competitive examinations in the matter of recruitment both for inferior and superior service. I believe no useful purpose will be served if the recommendation of the Committee for appointing a commission for selecting candidates is given effect to. Our Govenment can conduct competitive examinations like other examinations that are being conducted at present. If the people of Travancore have no faith in our Government in the matter of conducting examinations, it is better to employ outsiders for all appointments in the State. If you believe in the integrity of our officers who are conducting other examinations, we can fully rely upon them for conducting competitive examinations for recruitment to the public service. For that matter, a Commission presided by a high-paid officer is not at all necessary. For these reasons, I oppose the Demand.

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MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): സർ, പബ്ലിക് സർവ്വീസിലെ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം കുറെക്കാലമായി തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ വളരെ അസമാധാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വിഷയത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചു് വിഷമം നേരിടുമ്പോൾ അതിലേക്കു ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിക്കയും ആ കമ്മറ്റിയുടെ ആലോചനക്കു ശേഷം ആ സംഗതി അവസാനമായി തീരുമാനിക്കപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു പതിവുണ്ടു്. ഈ നടപടി സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവിഷയത്തിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറംഗീകരിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ സാധാരണയായി ഗവണ്മെൻറു കമ്മറ്റിയെ നിയമിക്കുകയും കമ്മറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടു സമർപ്പിച്ചതിനുശേഷം അതിനെ നിയമസഭയുടെ ആലോചനക്കുവച്ചു് അവിടെ ശക്തിയായ വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തിയ ശേഷം അതിനെ ത്യാജ്യകോടിയിൽ തള്ളുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന പതിവുണ്ടു്. ഈ പബ്ലിക് സർവ്വീസ് കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടും ഇതേ രീതിയിൽ സംഭവിക്കാൻ ഇടയുള്ള തന്നാണെന്നു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിഷ്കരണക്കമ്മറ്റി, ലാസ് ഡിലേസ്ക്കമ്മറ്റി, എന്നിവയുടെ അനുഭവം കൊണ്ടു നമുക്കുഹിക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. ഈ നിലയിൽ ആണെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഏറ്റവും വിഷമമേറിയ ഒരു പരിതസ്ഥിതിയിൽ എത്തിച്ചേരുന്നതാണു്. അതു കൊണ്ടു ഇന്നു നമ്മുടെ ആലോചനക്കു വിഷയീഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ ഏതെങ്കിലും രൂപത്തിൽ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നിയമസഭയുടെ അംഗീകാരം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്ന രൂപത്തിൽ, നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തേണ്ടതു് വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം പബ്ലിക്സർവ്വീസിൻെറ കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു ഹാനികരമല്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിൽവേണ്ടതാണെന്നു് ഇവിടെ ചിലർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ പബ്ലിക്സർവ്വീസിൽ എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാർക്കും ശരിയായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതിനു പക്ഷാന്തരമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു മുഴുവനും കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു വിടാതെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പബ്ലിക്സർവ്വീസിൽ കുറെ ഒക്കെ സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യവും അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): കുറെ ഒക്കെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണം എന്നു പറയുന്നതെന്താണു്?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാർക്കുംപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു തന്നെ.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think that you had the right to make that observation. Evidently, it was not a question. It was

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only a suggestion that the member should give certain facts and certain reasons, and I do not think that it is a proper procedure. Anyhow, Mr. Velappan Nair is at liberty to make an observation on this subject.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*) : സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഇല്ലാത്തവക്കു കുറെ ഒക്കെ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു എന്തുകാരണത്താലാണെന്നു ഞാൻ ആദ്യം പറഞ്ഞതിനെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ കേട്ടിരിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

കായ്ക്ഷമതക്കു് ഹാനികരമില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം എല്ലാസമുദായക്കാക്കും അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. K R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുവദിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*) : ഗവൺമെൻറു സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു് വയ്പു്. എന്നാൽ എല്ലാസമുദായക്കാക്കും ശരിയായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല.

ഈ കമ്മറിറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഒരു കമ്മിഷന്റെ പരീക്ഷയിന്മേൽ ആളുകളെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കണമെന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കമ്മിഷനിൽ അഞ്ചംഗങ്ങളും ഒരു പ്രസിഡൻറും സ്ഥിരമായി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനോടു് ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ഒഴിവുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ അതിലേക്കു ഈ കമ്മിഷൻ ആളുകളെ പരീക്ഷിച്ചു തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ കമ്മിഷൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു സമാധാനമായി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു നിർദ്ദാക്ഷിണ്യമായി നിയമനംനടത്തണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചാണെന്നാണു്. അംഗങ്ങൾ അധീകരിക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം നിർദ്ദാക്ഷിണ്യമായ പെരുമാറ്റത്തിനു സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു സംശയമാണു്. പന്ത്രണ്ടംഗങ്ങൾ ചേർന്ന ഒരു കമ്മിറിയാണു് ഈ പബ്ലിക്സർവീസ് കമ്മിറിറിപ്പോർട്ടു സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിൽ പകുതി അംഗങ്ങളും ഇതിലെ ഓരോ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടും യോജിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ വിഷമം പരിക്ഷാകായ്ത്തിലും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു് സംശയമില്ല. സത്യസന്ധനായ ഒരു ഒററ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു് കമ്മിഷൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സകലകായ്യവും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണു്. ഇന്നത്തെ ആലോചനയുടെ ഫലമായി ഗവൺമെൻറു് അംഗീകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രീതിയനുസരിച്ചു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്താൻ നിർബന്ധിതരായിതീരും.

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[Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair]

അതിലെക്ക കമ്മിഷൻ ചെയ്യേണ്ട പ്രധാനകൃത്യം പരീക്ഷ നിർദ്ദാക്ഷ ണ്യമായി നടത്തുക എന്നുള്ളതു മാത്രമാണ്. അതിനു അംഗങ്ങൾ അ ധികം ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതാണ് നന്ന്. പരീക്ഷ നിർദ്ദാക്ഷണ്യമായി രിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ പരീക്ഷകന്മാരും പരീക്ഷ്യന്മാരും പരസ്പരം അറി യാതിരിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ ശരിയായ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവക്ക് മാത്രം പ്രവേശ നം സിദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. കായ്ക്ഷമതക്ക് പത്തുശത മാനം എന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ബാക്കി തൊണ്ണൂറുശതമാനത്തി നും ഉള്ള കുറവ് ഇതുകൊണ്ട് പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വ സിക്കുവാൻ ന്യായം കാണുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് അൻപതുശതമാനമെ ങ്കിലും കായ്ക്ഷമതക്കായി നീക്കിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനോട് ഈ സ ഭക്ക് അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മുപ്പതു ശതമാനം എങ്കിലും നീക്കിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ കായ്ം പ്രത്യേകമായി പരിഗണി ച്ച് സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അംഗീകരിക്കാതെ അവക്ക് മൊത്തമായി പ്രാ തിനിധ്യം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ നടന്നുവരുന്ന പ്രക്ഷോഭണങ്ങളിൽ സ്ത്രീകളെ പ്രത്യേകം ഗണിക്കണമെ ന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോട് അവരാരും യോജിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. അവരെ പുരുഷന്മാരോടൊപ്പം ഗണിച്ച് പുരുഷന്മാക്കുകൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന സകല അവകാശങ്ങളും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് അവർ വാദിക്കുന്നത്. ആസ്ഥി തിക്കു അവരെ പ്രത്യേകമായി ഗണിക്കണമെന്നില്ല. ഗണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെ ങ്കിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം സ്ത്രീകൾക്കും അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേ ണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം സ്ത്രീ കൾക്കു വേണ്ടെന്നുപറയുമ്പോൾ അതിനെ അവരുടെ തലയിൽ വച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*) : സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം സ്ത്രീ കൾക്കുവേണ്ടെന്നുതന്നെയാണ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : സ്ത്രീമെമ്പേഴ്സിൽ ആ രെങ്കിലും സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നറി യാമോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*) : ഒരു മെമ്പർ പ്രസ്താവിക്കു ന്നതിനെമാത്രം അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി അല്ല ഞാൻ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രാ

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യങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതു്. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെക്കുറിച്ചു മൊത്തമായിട്ടുള്ള എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസങ്ങളെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടതു് എന്റെ കടമയായതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഞാൻ അതിനെ പ്പറ്റി പ്രതിവാദിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. N JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതക്കു് ... ...

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: ചോദ്യം എന്താണെന്നു കേട്ടില്ല.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതക്കു് സമുദായപ്രതിനിധ്യം കുറെക്കാലത്തേക്കു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ മെമ്പർക്കു് അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): അതിനെപ്പറ്റി പിന്നീടു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചതു്. അധഃകൃതക്കും മറ്റു സമുദായക്കാർക്കും വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള പ്രാതിനിധ്യം പബ്ലിക്കു സർവീസിൽ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഏറ്റവും അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതരാണു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I find one difficulty to guide the discussion because of the word 'അധഃകൃതർ' and the word 'community'. Now Mr. Joseph has used the word 'അധഃകൃതർ;' unless Mr. Joseph explains what meaning he would give to the word 'അധഃകൃതർ,' there would be difficulty and I would ask him what 'അധഃകൃതർ' means.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഏറ്റവും പിന്നണിയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്നവരും ഗവണ്മെൻറ്സ്കൂളിൽ പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടാത്തവരും പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സായിട്ടും ഉദ്യോഗംകിട്ടുന്നതിനു പ്രതിബന്ധം ഏർപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നവരുമായ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു് സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറേക്കാലത്തേക്കു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: അധഃകൃതർ എന്നു ഇന്നു പറയപ്പെടുന്നവർ മാത്രമാണോ അതല്ല വേറെയും ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. N JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം ലഭിക്കാതേയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംചെയ്തശേഷവും ഉദ്യോഗംകിട്ടാതേയുംഉള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും ക്രിസ്ത്യനോ ഹിന്ദുവോ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ സമുദായത്തെ പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചു് അവർക്കു സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണു്?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): അങ്ങിനെ ഉള്ളവർക്കു മുട്ടത്തിൽ സൌജന്യംചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം എന്നതന്നേയാണു്.

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MR. N JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസു കമ്മറി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ അധഃകൃതരുടെ കാര്യം എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: അതിന് ഉത്തരം പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യമില്ലാതെയുള്ള നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന സാധുക്കർക്കു താലൂക്കുതോറും സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലേ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): നമ്മുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സമുദായവഴക്കുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ വിഷമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ താലൂക്കു സമുദായംകൂടി സൃഷ്ടിച്ചുവയ്ക്കുന്നതു അപകരമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് താലൂക്കുസമുദായത്തെ അംഗീകരിക്കണമെന്നു എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായമില്ല.

പട്ടാളത്തിൽ നായരേതരന്മാരെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനു പരിഹാരമായി ഫാറസ്റ്റ്, എക്സൈസ്, പി. ഡബ്ലിയു ഡി., ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ മറുള്ളവക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നൊരു ശുപാർശ ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ നിർദ്ദേശത്തോടു യോജിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പട്ടാളം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ മാത്രം എടുത്തു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. മറു സമുദായക്കാക്കു പ്രവേശനം ഇല്ലാത്ത ദേവസ്വം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുണ്ട്. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒന്നുംതന്നെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല. പട്ടാളത്തിൽ നായരേതരന്മാക്കു പ്രവേശനം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് മറു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന്റെ ശതമാനം മറുള്ളവക്ക് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. അതിനെക്കാൾ പട്ടാളത്തിൽ മറുള്ളവരെയും പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണു നല്ലതു്. ഏതു രൂപത്തിലെങ്കിലും ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ അംഗീകരിച്ചു നാട്ടിൻപുറത്തു ജീവിക്കുന്ന ഞങ്ങൾക്കൊക്കെ സമാധാനപരമായി ജീവിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗവഴക്കിനെ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചാൽകൊള്ളാമെന്നു് എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): പണ്ടു പട്ടാളത്തിൽ നായരല്ലാത്തവർ ചേരാതിരുന്നതു് അവരുടെ ഭയംകൊണ്ടാണോ അതല്ല ചേരാൻ അനുവദിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: ആ ചോദ്യത്തിന് ഉത്തരം പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

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MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Probably, Sir, speaking with reference to the representation in the public services, whatever else might be said about communal representation, the first thing that we have got to do and we have got to recognise is the fact that our arguments must proceed upon the basis that, in future at least, this communal representation business will play a large part in our public life, To go into the history of that question, this was started by the non-Brahmin party or the Justice party, as it was called, in the Madras Presidency nearly 17 years ago and the formula, which was then adopted, was based upon this argument that there was only one community which was having predominance in the public service and that other communities were not having their due share. That is to say, a community which was the poorest in the point of population was having the highest in the matter of the public services. Not only that, it was argued and the formula was placed not merely upon the population basis but also upon the fact that the other communities were having larger vested interests. That meant that other communities were paying the greater portion of the taxes and therefore that also should be taken into consideration.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I have had the advantage of hearing what Mr. Joseph means by the word ' അധഃകൃത ' (depressed classes). The word " community " also is so often used here. I wish you will give us a working idea of what you mean by the word. Not that you are bound to do it; but, it will be highly appreciated if you can explain the meaning of that expression.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I shall do it to the best of my ability, Sir. The word ' community ' has been used with different meanings in different places. We had simply the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins in the Madras Presidency Those were the only two " communities " with reference to whom the arguments for communal representation proceeded. In Travancore, there seems to be several communities. In Madras, it was not based upon any religious distinction, since even Christians and Mahomedans were included in the non-Brahmin "community. " The movement for communal representation was started in Mysore also, and there also they did not have as many 'communities ' as we now have in Travancore. The problem does not seem to have been satisfactorily solved either in Madras in spite the Justice party being in power or for over a decade or in Mysore in spite of the Miller Committee Report. It was only the Independent Ministry in Madras, the Subbarayan Ministry which tackled it somewhat satisfactorily. In Travancore, as I submitted, several formulas have been and are being put forward. Representation was once claimed on the tax paid to Government. Now, the claim seems to be based on population. A third formula is based on historical traditions and historical conditions. There is also the question of literacy or want of literacy involved. All these questions have to be considered in evolving a scheme for communal representation in Travancore. And, it

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s when emphasis is sought to be laid on any one of these points to the exclusion of other points that trouble arises. We have got to take note of the fact that there are communities which have a large population. Certainly, their claims cannot be brushed aside. There are other communities who base their claims on historical traditions and on historical grounds. They have been in public service for long years, and they say that, after having been there for long, their position should be safeguarded. We cannot altogether ignore their position. They are naturally unwilling to give away the privileges which they obtained long ago after considerable trouble.

Sir, this question is intimately connected with the executive side of Government and has not much to do with legislative side with which alone this House is intimately connected. The Chief Secretary has explained the procedure the Government have adopted in placing this question before this House.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Is the member in order, Sir, in dealing with the question of procedure and all that ? What the Chief Secretary said about the procedure has nothing to do with the Report.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is a matter of opinion.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : I am coming to the Report, Sir. The Report was submitted to Government. It is not a report of a Select Committee of this House. That is why I said that it is purely an executive matter of the Government, so that this House, a legislative body, has little to do with it.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether this question affects the interests of the people ?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : I am perfectly aware of that. In the case of the Education Reforms Committee, the report was placed before this House before the Government adopted any of the recommendations. What I submit is that it would have been better, in such executive matters, if the Government had let us know beforehand, the recommendations that they propose to adopt. The Government are now reversing that position.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know whether it would be better.....

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Anyhow—

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : I have not yet indicated what my question is.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You are going to ask him about the procedure. Is it not ?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : No, Sir.

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I would like to know from the member whether a discussion in t House will not help the Government to come to a conclusion in reg to the recommendations of the Committee.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That also is not relevant.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, Sout* Still, I respect the opinion of my honourable friend so much that I ag with his view.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The Chair has ruled that the question is r relevant, and Mr. Chidambaram Pillai cannot answer it.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, Sout* I am not answering it. I am merely agreeing with him. (*Laughte*

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Chidambaram Pillai can only devel his argument and not refer to what Mr. Elenkath has stated.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South* Even without referring to that, I am of opinion that our suggestio about the Report will be of considerable help to Government in comi to a conclusion.

Anyhow, Sir, the question is so very difficult to me, on person grounds. I represent the commercial constituency which is compos of all communities. I therefore find it difficult and feel delicate t take any particular stand. I am an elected member, and there is th possibility of my standing again for election. I cannot wound th susceptibility of any community in the State. Therefore, it is more c less difficult for me to comment upon the claims of any community.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I have to make one observation. Mr. Chidam baram Pillai's or any other member's inconvenience or delicacy is not matter with which the House has anything to do.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) I was merely hinting at my delicate position. I shall not dwell upon i any more.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : What is the view of the commercial community ; trade or public service, which is bette and more attractive ?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) I should say, Sir, that the commercial community is rather sore over this sort of agitation for public services. They wish that some more interest is taken in commerce and industry.

Sir, there is only one attitude adopted by the commercial com- munity so far as the employment of labour is concerned. They want the best hands. (*Hear, hear.*) The business—man does not at all look into religions and communities. He wants the very best person avail- able for the money he pays. That is his only motto. As the Report itself points out, Government is the largest employer of labour. Gov- ernment must therefore get the best men and women available for heir service. So far as Travancore is concerned, it is absolutely

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essential that we must take into account the very high literacy prevailing here. We are far in advance of other countries in the matter of education. It is therefore high time that we hold competitive examinations for our civil service. That system was adopted in Mysore long ago, even though that State cannot claim to be as advanced in education and literacy as we are. As a member of the Vellala community I certainly fight shy of examinations, because the Vellala has only a very remote chance in coming out successful in examinations.

MR A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know why the member thinks so?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Chidambaram Pillai is not bound to say why he thinks so. I rule that a member need not always give the reasons which weigh with him in making his observations, although I have no objection to Mr. Chidambaram Pillai answering the question.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : I put it only on personal grounds that, if I had any examination to pass, I would avoid it as a Vellala.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether the member is aware that we have had the best financiers and Account Officers from the Vellala community?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : I do not deny that fact, but still they might not have been successful in examinations. (*Laughter.*) Sir, there are Nattukottai Chetties who are very great financiers. Still I do not think they would be successful in passing examinations.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I have ruled that that question does not arise. Mr. Chidambaram Pillai can therefore proceed with his argument.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : As a member of the Vellala community, Sir, my sympathies are with them since they have very little chance of success in competitive examinations But, still I must say, Sir, that Travancore is advanced so far in education that we must have competitive examinations, as they have been having in Mysore for the last so many years, on grounds of expediency.

Therefore I would suggest, of course I am putting forward only my suggestions, that 25 per cent. of the superior services must be thrown open for competitive examination.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : On a point of order. It is now 3 30 P. M. and the adjournment motion remains to be taken up for discussion.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Chidambaram Pillai evidently has not finished his speech and he can continue tomorrow. In the meantime we shall proceed to the adjournment motion.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): I move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the situation created by the great deficiency brought about by incorrect statistics being made the basis of calculation for quota of rubber allowed to be exported from Travancore according to the recent Rubber Restriction Scheme.

സർ, ഈ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ... ...

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, on a point of order. The member knows English and he has read out in English also. I want to know whether he could be permitted to address the House in Malayalam

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is all the difference in the world between a member knowing to read English and a member speaking in English in this House. How much English or what quantity of English he knows is not a matter which arises before the House. Mr. Varughese read a copy of the letter. That does not mean that he promised a speech in English. Mr. Varughese is at full liberty to make his speech in Malayalam.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, ഈ വിഷയത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് ഭിന്നാഭിപ്രായം ക്ലാതെ വാദപ്രതി വാദം നടത്തുന്നതിന് അനുമതി തന്നതിന് ഞാൻ ആദ്യമായി എന്റെ നന്ദിയെ പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ റബ്ബർകൃഷി ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ ഇരുപത്തഞ്ച് വർഷത്തോളമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഇരുപത്തഞ്ച് വർഷക്കാലത്തിനിടക്ക് റബർകൃഷി—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I want to make it clear—and I wish the Law Member will give me his assistance—whether one who is allowed to move a motion for adjournment may be permitted to thank the authority for giving it and whether, when permission is refused, to accord an opposite treatment. Of course, I propose to give a ruling on the subject, but I wish to hear the Law Member before doing so.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is not quite usual for a member to say that he thanks the President for a ruling given on an interpretation of the Rules. Probably the member thanks the Government because I did not offer any objection to his motion for adjournment when it was presented this morning.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: In that case, what is it that you have done, Mr. Varughese? Have you thanked the Law Member? The Law

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